FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 NOVEMBER 1985

Aftermath of Hijacking: Libya Accused

As for Malta's view of the hijacking, an official spokesman cited by AFP said the Maltese Government was "very disappointed" by the way the affair was resolved and he criticized Egyptian pressure for a military solution. AFP said the Maltese spokesman also provided final details of the casualty toll: 60 people killed, all but 2 of them in the final assault; 26 hospitalized; and 12 unharmed. The surviving terrorist was the leader of the hijackers, according to Cairo radio. The "Revolutionaries of Egypt" and the "Arab Revolutionary Brigades" claimed responsibility for the hijacking in a joint statement cited by AFP, asserting that there were six hijackers — three Palestinians, two Egyptians, and an "internationalist militant." In a joint communique released 26 November in Beirut, the dissident Palestinian faction led by Abu Nidal (Sabri al-Banna) and the "Organization of Egypt's Revolutionaries" claimed responsibility for the hijacking of an Egyptair airliner and warned that "in the coming surpise operations, young heroes from many Arab countries will be engaged, but Egyptians and Palestinians will be in the front lines of martyrs and heroes," TANJUG reported.

A commentary by Egypt's Voice of the Arabs radio accused Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan regime of involvement in the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner, asserting that the conversation between the hijackers and the Libyan ambassador to Malta is "compelling evidence" of Libyan involvement. The hijacking was carried out by dissident Palestinians with funding and incitement from Libya, the radio maintained in another commentary.

For Libya's part, a Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio commentary maintained that the Egyptian regime is responsible for the "massacre" at Valletta airport because its "stupid and clumsy" intervention caused the death of "all those victims." If the Egyptian military buildup on the Libyan border is intended to give the impression that Libya hijacked the plane, this is a "failure from the start" because the hijackers were Egyptian, belonging to an organization that seeks to force Mubarak's regime to abrogate the Camp David accords, the radio added. Warning Egypt against carrying out any "adventure" against Libya, the radio claimed that the United States has decided to exploit the hijacking to provoke the Libyan people. In a subsequent report on the Egyptian military buildup, the radio said Libya has received information on the Egyptian military movements from "free Egyptian officers and men."

In a letter to Mubarak broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat cited a PLO Central Council resolution "strongly condemning the criminal, terrorist, and cowardly hijacking" and those who stand behind it. A senior Israeli official noted Israel's "understanding" and "support" for Egypt's action, according to Jerusalem radio.

Libya

The National Front for the Salvation of Libya, an opposition group based in Egypt, claimed that a "close aide" to Col al-Qadhdhafi was killed in Tripoli 24 November in fighting within the Libyan leadership, AFP reported. Monitored Libyan media have not mentioned the AFP report.

Jordan

An Interior Ministry statement carried by Amman radio announced that three individuals "affiliated" with Fatah dissident Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, have been arrested for killing a Jordanian citizen over a financial dispute with Al-Banna. The statement said the suspects entered Jordan from Kuwait 14 November carrying Jordanian passports.

Israeli-Moroccan Relations

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres disclosed that he would be happy to meet Moroccan King Hassan II and confirmed that the two have exchanged messages, Jerusalem radio reported, adding in a later report that King Hassan announced on French television that he is "prepared to confer" with Peres.

Iran

A small Iranian civilian airliner that was hijacked during a domestic flight landed at a local airport in Dubayy 25 November after being refused permission to land at Al-Shariqah and Dubayy International Airports, Abu Dhabi radio reported, adding that the two hijackers surrendered to security authorities.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi General Command communique carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi planes attacked a large maritime target near the Iranian coast 25 November.

Lebanon

Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) sources revealed that the PSP and the Amal Movement will "purge their ranks of all radical and fanatic elements" along with others who do not follow orders, according to the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio. Beirut radio reported that a number of PSP and Amal officials have been arrested in an effort to determine responsibility for the recent security deterioration and pointed out that "total calm" now prevails in West Beirut.

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Karmal Speaks at PDPA Central Committee Session
LD251354 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Today, the 2d of Quas 1364 [23 Nov 1985], a broad operative session chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, was convened to take specific practical measures on implementing the decisions of the 16th PDPA Central Committee plenum to strengthen the DRA Armed Forces.

In the work of this session, which was held from 0900-1500, the participants were: a number from the Politburo and Secretariat of the PDPA Central Committee; officials of PDPA Central Committee departments; leadership of the DRA Armed Forces; the ministers of tribes and nationalities, higher and vocational education, transport, public health, and finance; president of the Central Council of the Afghanistan Trade Unions; first secretary of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan Central Committee; president of the National Fatherland Front Central Council of the DRA; secretaries of the party provincial committee; heads of the zones, commanders, and political heads of the Air Force, air defense force and border forces; governors and the heads of executive committees; and heads of the councils of representatives of the provinces.

The work of the session began with the speech by Karmal, who began by saying:

Recently we have taken a series of important measures which are of extraordinary importance for the destiny of our sacred country. The 16th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee was devoted to appraising the vital issue of the broadening of the social pillars of the people's revolutionary sovereignty and normalization of the situation in the country. In this regard, specific guidelines were planned and drawn up on the further consolidation and strengthening of the Army and also the Armed Forces of the DRA.

We are gathered in this broad session today to exchange views sincerely and with self-criticism and to appraise the specific, practical, and effective ways of consolidating of Armed Forces and in particular the central matter of this issue, i.e., the strengthening of conscriptions and the promotion of the level of [word indistinct] of the DRA Armed Forces.

It is the conclusion of the 16th plenum that all the necessary actions should be taken so that our Armed Forces will be able to solve the issues related to defense of the DRA, crushing the enemy bands exported from abroad, and will be transformed into a victorious and invincible force of the revolution.

I announce with firm belief that we have all the necessary possibilities and qualifications to solve this general national task. It is necessary that all the efforts of the party and all state organs should be used to carry out the conscription and (?spreading of the gathering places). The duties of each province should be specified, and control and inquiry should be intensified. The successful organization of conscription is the important index of all the work of the party, political and state of each provincial committee and each province.

Karmal added: Today our Armed Forces have achieved a great deal of experience in the struggle against the counterrevolution and several times have shown high ability in crushing rebels bands and enemies of the revolution, country, and people, and the successful combat operations carried out during the current year in various partsof the country confirm this fact.

Karmal, after a detailed explanation on the improvement of the level of [word indistinct] of the DRA Armed Forces added: The defense of the homeland, revolution, and its outcomes is the sacred duty of each member of the party and each patriotic Afghan. The children of the country have a duty to obey the demands of their motherland at the sensitive moments of the country's history and to be united for the defense of their sacred homeland against the intervention and aggression of the imperialistic and reactionary countries. The first and honorable duty of each Afghan is to join the heroic and freedom-given Armed Forces of the DRA.

Karmal, at this talk on shortages and weaknesses of organizational and political work among the officers and soldiers, drew the attention of the responsible ones to its immediate and serious removal.

He also emphasized the duties of air and (?surface) Armed Forces on the better accomplishment of their given duties, establishment of a better order, improvement of the training, education, and living condition of the soldiers, NCO's and officers.

Karmal, at the end of his talk, once more emphasized that we must learn the new work style and concentrate the activities of all party and state circles toward the basic improvement of the work.

A BIA correspondent adds that at the end of the valuable and guiding speech by Babrak Karmal, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, presented a report on strengthening and completing the DRA Armed Forces and said: In order to transform the DRA Armed Forces, and Army in particular, to an important force of battle against the counterrevolution, specific measures have been anticipated in this respect. The DRA Government will take comprehensive measures so that the Armed Forces, and in particular the DRA Army, will be transformed into a shattering fist against the enemies of the country and into strong defenders of independence, territorial integrity, national sovereignty, prestige, and the dignity of Afghan people.

The BIA correspondent adds that later, Najibullah, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Brigadier General Muhammad Rafi, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Major General Nazar Muhammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA defense minister; Major General Yasin Sadeqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of political affairs of

the Army; Major General Sayyed Muhammad Golabzoy, member of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA minister of internal affairs; Brigadier General Maya Khel, head of the northwest zone; Sayyed Nasim Maihan Prast, head of north zone; Dastagir, secretary of the party provincial committee of Paktia Province; Zaman, governor of Konduz Province; Fazel Ahmad Toghian, governor of Kabul Province; Shafiqollah Toda-e, secretary of the party provincial committee of Laghman Province; Janan Mikhel, secretary of the party provincial committee of Wardak Province; Brigadier General Afzal Lodin, commander of No 3 Military Corps; and Muhammad Abrahim Rosta, governor of Bamian Province spoke on the subject.

The work of the session ended with a concluding speech by Babrak Karmal.

Karmal, Keshtmand Congratulate Mongolian Leaders
LD261013 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1530 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, have sent a congratulations message to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, in Ulaanbaatar on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the declaration of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The message of congratulations from the PDPA Central Committee, the government, the people and the DRA Revolutionary Council to the MPRP Central Committee, the Great Hural, the government and people of the Mongolian People's Republic expresses confidence that the fraternal people of Mongolia under the leadership of the MPRP will achieve further progress and social welfare.

The message also recalls the fraternal and fruitful cooperation and relations between the two countries and affirms that these relations will continue to improve and strengthen in the interests of the DRA people and the people of the Mongolian People's Republic and to the benefit of international peace and security.

Security Forces Seize Missiles, Rebel Propaganda
LD252039 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Excerpt] During operations carried out recently in Bagrami district, Kabul Province with the comprehensive and broad cooperation of the toiling people of that region, 40 shells of surface-to-surface missiles, made in China, which were brought via Pakistan for the destruction of our toiling and patriotic people, came into the hands of the security forces. Also during these operations a large number of propaganda papers, which prove the links of these traitors to the regional reactionary countries and to the world devouring imperialism, were seized by the alert security forces.

Rebel Group Members Take Advantage of Amnesty Decree
LD251320 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Recently a group of 236 armed men with Gulbuddin and Salahuddin as group heads, previously members of the Harakat-e Enqelabi Islami band, have joined the security forces of Balkh Province by taking advantages of the amnesty decree of the DRA Revolutionary Council presidium and message and resolution of the historical Grand Assembly of the DRA, in the villages of Sholgara district of Balkh Province. By regretting their past activities, they pledged self-sacrifice toward the tranquillity and prosperity of the people, country, and revolution.

According to another report in line with the joining of those compatriots, who were deceived by the hostile propaganda of the counterrevolutionary elements and for some time were against the revolution, country, and people, recently a group of 14 armed men, who were cooperating with rebel bands in the Baghlan Province area, joined the revolutionary government by taking advantage of the amnesty decree of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium and message and resolution of the historical Grand Assembly of the DRA.

Ershad Speaks on SAARC, Political Dialogue

BK251645 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali
1332 GMT 25 Nov 85

[President Ershad's address to the nation on the eve of the birthday of Prophet Mohammad — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the most compassionate and the most merciful. Dear countrymen, peace be upon you. Tomorrow is the 12th Rabi'-ul-Awal [12th day of the 3d month of the Muslim year], which is the holy Id Milad-ul-Nabi [birthday of Prophet Mohammad].

Dear countrymen, on this holy occasion I also want to speak to you about our nation. As you know, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, SAARC, summit will be held in our capital, Dhaka, on 7 and 8 December. It will be the first SAARC summit. The heads of state and government of India, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the Maldives will take part in this historic conference. Bangladesh is the host country for this important conference.

I firmly believe that the successful conclusion of the SAARC summit will further enhance our prestige in the community of nations. I believe that the whole nation shares this view with me, and therefore it is the national duty for us all to contribute from our respective positions and make this historic conference a complete success. It is also our historic responsibility. By making the SAARC summit successful we will prove to the world that although we might be poor in resources today, we are not poor in wealth from the heart. We will prove that we are a strong, (?united) nation.

I know that there exist various opinions in our society on internal affairs. We also have differences of opinion among us. It is only natural in a democratic society. I believe in a democratic society. Only through the people's verdict in a democratic system can a solution to all differences of views be found. I believe that there are some basic factors in the life of any nation which are above all disputes, on which national unity is as strong as the Himalayas and the national passion is as (?boisterous) as the sea. The SAARC summit is one such historic important event. The SAARC has generated the possibility and hope for mutual cooperation, economic progress and regional friendship in the South Asian subcontinent.

Dear countrymen, I have noticed that recently demands are being made on behalf of some professional organizations, and at times announcements are made about various programs and their observance. Such activities are still banned under martial law. However, having complete faith in democratic values and being aware of the conditions of the people in the lower income group of society, I and my government are taking a lenient view in this regard. The government is sincerely interested in solving these issues through mutual dialogue, and some such issues have already been solved satisfactorily. At this moment I only want to say that you must realize how busy the government is with the preparations of the SAARC summit, and, thus, even though we are willing we do not have the necessary time or scope now to patiently evaluate and decide on all demands. However, I have directed all concerned departments to examine the demands which have been raised. I hope that after the SAARC summit full-scale and useful talks will begin. I, therefore, urge the concerned groups to demonstrate patience in consideration of the importance of the situation.

Dear countrymen, it is my and my government's proclaimed policy to fully revive the suspended Constitution after national elections. But before that one of the immediate objectives is to gradually revive the articles related to human rights and fundamental rights in the Constitution and the power and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. With this objective in mind and in accordance with my pledges, the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was revived from January 1985. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country. The government is always concerned that the sanctity and dignity of this court not be harmed. The government is also always careful to ensure that the judges of the Supreme Court can carry out their responsibilities in an independent and fearless atmosphere. I have, therefore, (?today) decided to revive immediately the Supreme Judicial Council so that the judges can enjoy full security in their job, and for this Article 96 of the suspended Constitution will soon be revived.

Foreign Minister Optimistic About SAARC Summit

BK251701 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, has said the SAARC will help create an atmosphere of amity, friendship, and cooperation to improve the quality of life of the people of this region. Talking to newsmen in Dhaka this evening, he said bilateral problems would be kept out of the SAARC purview but the leaders will get plenty of opportunity to discuss even the most contentious bilateral issues. Besides, for the first time the countries of the region will also adopt a common stand on major international issues during this summit.

The foreign minister said the structural framework of the SAARC has yet to be developed and the proposed SAARC secretariat would be framed at an appropriate time.

In reply to a question, he said he is optimistic about the outcome of the SAARC summit which is going to be a historic event for the countries of the region.

Comments on Indian Ocean Rivalry

BK240404 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] The Bangladesh foreign minister, Mr Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, has said that his country will support any effort to free the Indian Ocean from big-power rivalry. It will also extend its support for removal of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction from the area. He was speaking at an international workshop in Dhaka on the subject.

Irrigation Minister on Water Dispute With India

BK240945 Dhaka Overseas Service in Bengali
0635 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Irrigation Minister Anisul Islam Mahmud said in Dhaka yesterday that a fresh effort has begun for a permanent solution to the question of sharing of the Ganges water between Bangladesh and India. Talking to reporters on his return from New Delhi, the minister said that he is hopeful of a permanent and mutually acceptable solution to the problem of sharing of water.

Mahmud said that the credit for reaching an understanding on the issue goes to President Ershad and Prime Minister Gandhi.

The irrigation ministers of the two countries have set up a 4-member Joint Experts Committee. It includes the secretary of irrigation of both Bangladesh and India and technical experts in the Joint River Commission of both countries. Their work began after the signing of the agreement in New Delhi on 22 November. The study on the undivided river water resources should be completed by 21 November 1986. The irrigation ministers of both countries will review the progress of work after 6 months.

Mahmud said that the conditions of the sharing of the Ganges water will be similar to the agreement signed in 1982.

Editorial Criticizes Proliferation of Parties

BK241144 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English
18 Nov 85 p 5

[Editorial: "Democracy To Work"]

[Text] A political parties bill has been introduced in the Pakistan National Assembly with a view to reviving (political) parties in the country. The bill has come close on the heels of an earlier one legitimising the Martial Law orders and regulations promulgated since July 5, 1977. It is intended to pave the way for Martial Law to be lifted by the end of the year. The two bills as well as the general atmosphere in the parliament shows that Pakistan is edging towards democracy in slow but cautious steps. It is only 44 days before Pakistan will wriggle out of a political past and head into a future of democratic institutions.

Political parties are a must to make transition to democracy meaningful. A few things, however, have to be reckoned with before party-based politics could be expected to help the country move towards political stability and economic viability. Considered from this point of view one of the snags in fledgling Third World democracies is not so much the absence of parties but the presence of too many of them. Even with the best of intentions on the part of an authoritarian ruler making over power to a civilian government, the change may be frustrated if favourable conditions are not created for democracy to work.

In fact, part of the reason why a number of Third World countries have repeatedly seen the return of military rule is the existence of too many parties scrambling more for power than working for political stability, or for reconstructing the sagging economies. This is, however, not to lose sight of the fact that people, for their part, have always been keenly conscious of their right of participation in a government through their elected representatives. In the absence of this the popular sense of disappointment only tends to increase.

Ever since Ziaul Haq took over in Pakistan the going was rather hard for him. Political parties went on with their demands, protests and demonstrations, till the extreme step was taken by his government to ban them. The ineffectiveness of political dissent represented by an eleven-party alliance, (MRD) remains thus illustrated.

As for Bangladesh, also set for a return to democracy, about which the administration has made no secret of its seriousness of purpose, it is time to so prepare ourselves in the party organisation or alliance sense as not to repeat the failures of the past. A passing review of political parties and the effectiveness or otherwise with which they have functioned over the past half a century should be educative: It was a single party, the Muslim League, in pre-partition India that worked as a countervailing force to the Indian National Congress till the time of partition. The basis of pre-partition political conflict removed, a new party called the Awami Muslim League emerged around 1948. From 1951 onwards there were such parties as the Awami League, National Awami Party (1956), National Democratic Front (1962) till 1971 when independendent sovereign Bangladesh came into being with the Awami League as the single and sole political party running the government.

But in the political scenario since 1975 the most remarkable phenomenon has been the mushrooming of parties, increasing, in successive years, to the historic number of about 72 and also contesting elections. It is love of power rather than of the country that accounts for this plethoric growth. Power easily tends to clashes and is the greatest enemy of cohesion. And this is at the root of our political problem.

Registration of parties introduced by late President Ziaur Rahman was, however, the first curb imposed on party proliferation. But the outlook has not improved enough to cut down the number of parties and bring into being a maximum of three or four parties capable of doing business and providing a base for political stability. To make democracy work in this country we have to go for such parties or mergers of parties as would establish 3 or 4 well-organised parties to run the government and offer alternatives. Such democracies as the British and American ones, based mainly on two parties, — Conservative and Labour (Britain), or Democratic and Republican (the U.S.), — may be treated as examples from which to learn the efficacy of fewer parties as a means of stability as well as democracy, both of which are needed in the yet politicallyimperfect societies like ours.

Narayanan on Pakistani Nuclear Program, PRC Ties
BK221433 Delhi General Overseas Service in English
1330 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr K.R. Narayanan, has said that Pakistan is pursuing a nuclear program to make a bomb. Mr Narayanan was speaking at a meeting organized at the Indian High Commission in London last night. He said Pakistan has acquired the capability of developing nuclear weapons.

Replying to a question on Sino-Indian relations, Mr Narayanan said that though nothing substantial has been achieved on the border question, the two countries have moved forward in the pursuit of cultural and scientific issues.

Commerce Minister Meets Iranian Industry Minister
BK260354 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The Iranian minister for industry, Mr Gholam Reza Shafe'i, called on the commerce minister, Mr Arjun Singh, in New Delhi yesterday. The two ministers exchanged views on the possibilities of expanding trade between India and Iran.

Navy To Purchase 11 Sea Harriers From UK
BK260322 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] News agency reports say that India will be purchasing 11 Sea Harrier aircraft from Britain for the Indian Navy. The reports also say that they will be fitted with latest missiles.

Third Stage Rocket Motor Static Firing Completed
BK251611 Delhi General Overseas Service in English
1330 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Department of Space has successfully completed third stage rocket motor static firing at Shar Rocket Launching Station. With this achievement, India has reached another milestone for the launch of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle scheduled for March-April next year.

Gujarat Police Disperse Rally in Ahmedabad
BK250312 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] In Gujarat, police fired tear gas shells and resorted to lathi [baton] charge to disperse crowds in Ahmedabad as pro-reservationists took out rallies in the city yesterday. They were protesting against the state government's stand on the issue of reservation for the 11th standard [reservation of seats for students of 11th standard in school curriculum]. Police intervened when groups of people stoned the rallies.

30 Detained in Connection With Srinagar Bombing
BK250331 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir police have rounded up about 30 persons in connection with a bomb blast which partially damaged some shops in Lak Chowk and Badshah Chowk areas in Srinagar last week. They are being interrogated to find clues to the identity of the culprits. Police patrolling has been intensified in the area.

CPI Says Summit Puts Pressure on 'Star Wars'
BK230910 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The Communist Party of India says the outcome of the Geneva summit will help the peace forces in the world to bring pressure on President Reagan to give up the "star wars" program. The party said this in a statement in New Delhi. The statement, however, said that there has been no agreement on substantial issues.

Commentator Analyzes Reagan-Gorbachev Summit
BK231211 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1545 GMT 22 Nov 85

["Spotlight" program: Talk on Geneva Summit by Professor Bhavani Sen Gupta of the Center for Policy Research, New Delhi]

[Text] There are certain various special aspects to the Geneva summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev that ended in Geneva yesterday. The most important result of the summit is that there will be two more summits in June 1986 and then one again in 1987. Thus, the summit will become an annual event in the state of relations between the two superpowers. This is proably the most important gain of Geneva.

You know how pessimistically the summit began. On the American side, no one expected more than the two leaders getting acquainted with one another. The Soviet side, on the other hand, was given to understand that the summit would mean nothing if it did not produce an agreement on nuclear arms control, or at least limit Mr Reagan's space weapons program to just research and nothing more. In reality, the rhetorical positions of either side shuffled considerably during the 2 days of the intensive discussions. Mr Gorbachev did not get an arms control agreement. But he did get a tacit understanding that the terms and conditions of the SALT-II agreement, which was concluded between President Jimmy Carter and the late Mr Leonid Brezhnev but never ratified by the U.S. Senate, would continue to be observed and that the 1972 ABM treaty would not be buried. More than that, Mr Gorbachev must have been pleased with the near institutionalization of the summit.

Before this Geneva summit, the topmost leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union had met 14 times in 42 years. But never before did they agree on two follow-up summits in the next 2 years. However, let us not rush to the conclusion that annual

summits will now become a norm in superpower relations. The relationship is so volatile and is so much used to steep ups and heavy downs that nothing is firmly predictable about it. Nevertheless, the next 2 years will be very important in the political life of Mr Reagan. If he wishes to go down in history as a peacemaker, not as a cold warrior, he will probably attach a lot of importance to his next two meetings with Mr Gorbachev.

Coming to the second cold war that was officially declared at the time of this decade following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan one might claim that the Geneva (?meeting) unofficially brought it to an end. The two giants will still clash at a hundred points, but confrontation will probably now rapidly recede. The most peculiar aspect of this Geneva summit was the many hours of private conversations that took place between the two leaders without aides, with only the interpreters present.

No verbatim records of these talks were maintained though both leaders must have kept their own minutes. From the part of words of both it does seem that despite strong differences on a number of vital issues they have built up a personal rapport. That is, of course, another feature. The personal rapports have often various mottos. Yet, as I said just now, if the U.S. President wants to leave the White House making the world safer than it has been for the last 5 years, he will probably build upon the understanding he may have reached with Mr Gorbachev during the many hours of tete-a-tete.

This was indeed a tete-a-tete summit which distinguished it from the previous 14. Both leaders were accompanied by powerful aides, and they had their long negotiating sessions. But we just do not know what exactly they discussed. The tete-a-tete was Mr Reagan's idea. He is a master talker, and he excels in personal, private conversations rather than in hard complex negotiations.

Mr Gorbachev, who will probably remain long enough at the summit of Soviet affairs to meet with four American presidents as did Leonid Brezhnev, takes a long-term view of Soviet-U.S. relations. Though his presummit posture was that without an arms control accord and without some limitations to Mr Reagan's "star war" proposals, the summit would be of little value. By the time he arrived in Geneva about 15 hours after Mr Reagan he changed his tone, and Soviet spokesman altered Moscow's summit goal. On November the 19th they were telling the 4,000 reporters who had gathered in Geneva that the immediate goal was the starting of a continuing dialogue rather than a wrapped up arms control accord.

They said the conference must be seen more in overall terms as a part of the continuing process. Since this was also the American goal, both leaders departed from Geneva with considerable satisfaction. They will now be reporting to their respective allies and home constituencies, and in their public pronouncements they will be setting the tone for U.S.-Soviet relations for the coming years.

As I said, the cold war will now recede, but another detente will take a long time to come. It will come step by step, like a guest who is not very welcome but nevertheless unavoidable. The four relatively mundane accords signed in Geneva are the small steps to a new incarnation of the detente of the 1970's. With all the enormous and dangerous differences between the two powers, who can between themselves annihilate not only their two great countries but also a great deal of the rest of the world, a strong interdependence is growing.

The United States, for example, must sell grain to the USSR. And the Soviets would like to buy a lot of American technology. We would now witness a gradual thaw in the economic, cultural, and scientific relations between the two. Over time a new arms control agreement covering both strategic and clear term nuclear arms, that is the long range and medium range missiles, will also come.

What about "star wars" to which Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has taken such strong objection? I was in Rome when the summit was taking place in Geneva. An Italian specialist on strategic issues told me that in recent weeks several ranking Americans had come to Rome to explain the "star wars" theme. Each gave a different version, and no one repeated the version of President Reagan, he told me. So there is a lot of confusion about "star wars" or this strategic defense initiative — SDI — its official title.

If the Americans find out that the Soviet space weapons research are at par with their own, and if the Soviets test one of two prototype space missiles both sides will be in a most sober mood to halt militarization of space.

I should like to end this talk with a few words about the vast majority of mankind that was involved in the Geneva summit but was not invited there. That was 88 percent of the human race whose fate was involved in the Reagan-Gorbachev talks on how to prevent nuclear war. The chancellor of Austria, a neutral country, said the other day that the world does not belong to the superpowers alone. Willy Brandt, former Social Democratic chancellor of the West German Republic, in a remarkably important speech in Washington, D.C. on the eve of the summit, remarked that the future of mankind is too important to be left to two quarrelling politicians from Washington and Moscow. Willy Brandt said, and I quote, "This was very much on Indira Gandhi's mind when I saw her a few months before she was killed." In a private talk Mrs Gandhi asked, and again I quote Willy Brandt, "Why couldn't Europeans and some countries of the South get closer together?" And said Willy Brandt himself in Europe, without being in any way disloyal to one's allies, there is a feeling that some more independence is needed, not only in Europe but in all the world over. Independence is needed to bring pressure on the superpowers to call a halt to the technologically runaway nuclear arms race, which is eating up enormous resources while two-thirds of mankind grapple with complex problems of underdevelopment.

INDIAN EXPRESS on Sri Lanka Peace Efforts

BK231710 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 14 Nov 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Continuing Violence"]

[Text] The ethnic violence continues unabated even as the Delhi discussion between the Eelam National Liberation Front

(ENLF) and Mr Romesh Bhandari, foreign secretary, ended in an impasse. The fragile ceasefire promulgated on July 16 is thus under constant threat from extremists on both sides, seeking to queer the pitch for a settlement. The Tamil militant groups cannot disown their share of responsibility for this, though the primary responsibility to ensure ceasefire is that of the Sri Lankan Government by containing Sinhalese violence. Both sides are pleading provocation, but in the vicious circle of violence and counter-violence, it is difficult to say who is provoking whom. The Tamil militants are accusing the Sri Lankan Government of using the ceasefire to consolidate its military network and to bring the Tamil minority into abject submission. The Sri Lankan Government on the other hand claims that it is only acting as any government would in countering secessionist forces.

All right thinking people would agree that the only solid achievement so far in connection with the tragic conflict in the island is the ceasefire and that this should not be lightly destroyed. But the fringe groups on both sides are not interested in a peaceful solution of the problem and so they are constantly trying to breach it. It would be most unfortunate if both the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil organisations interested in a peaceful settlement were to play into the hands of these lunatic groups by acquiescing in their activities. Part of the trouble seems to be that the constituents of the ENLF are constantly looking over their shoulders to ensure that others do not steal their thunder as the sole custodian of the interests of the Tamil people in Sri Lanka. That is one reason for their reluctance to put down their own ideas for discussion. It is this ambivalence that puts them in the wrong. At some point they will have to indicate their negotiating position so that the Indian Government can do what it can to hammer out an acceptable solution.

INDIAN EXPRESS Views Outcome of PRC Talks

BK231704 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 14 Nov 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Keep Talking"]

[Text] It would be wrong, and in any case would serve no purpose, to be unduly disheartened by the failure of the sixth round of India-China talks to break the impasse on the border question. Hopes that the just-concluded New Delhi parleys would achieve some kind of a breakthrough stemmed largely from the meeting in New York last month between Mr Rajiv Gandhi and his Chinese counterpart, Mr Zhao Ziyang. At that meeting Mr Zhao had reiterated the Chinese invitation to Mr Gandhi to visit Beijing and the Indian prime minister had said that such a journey would have to be preceded by substantial progress on the outstanding problems between the two countries. Reinforcing the optimistic impression created by this meeting were some other developments: Positive feelers from Beijing about re-opening of consulates in Lhasa, Shanghai, Calcutta and Bombay; friendly assertions from Chinese leaders about the need to normalise relations with India; the visit to India late last month of a Chinese media delegation; and the mutual desire to explore the possibility of establishing contacts in scientific, cultural and commercial fields.

On this last point, to be sure, the sub-groups set up during the New Delhi talks have made some progress. But on the border question, which is the heart of the matter, there has been no advance. On the other hand, judging by some reports, by reiterating their long-standing claims in the eastern sector, the Chinese side appears to have brought the dispute back to square one. Discouraging as this would seem, it need not be seen as a serious setback. Talking in generalities is one thing, but when negotiations get down to specific and substantive issues, a reiteration of the original positions is perhaps only to be expected. The important thing is to keep talking, and this the two sides have agreed to do, although no dates have yet been fixed for the next meeting. However, given the disputed history of the areas concerned and the history of the subsequent dispute, it is clear that official-level negotiations can progress only up to a point. For any major agreement to emerge, it is absolutely necessary to establish political understanding at the highest level. And that can happen only when both sides marshal enough political will to approach the dispute in a spirit of compromise and goodwill.

Reportage on Foreign Minister's Visit to SRV

For Hanoi VNA coverage of the visit to Vietnam by Foreign Minister Baliram Bhagat, see the Vietnam section of the 25 November Asia and Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

President Returns From Visit to Saudi Arabia

BK251215 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has returned to Rawalpindi after talks with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia in Riyadh yesterday. The president held a 90-minute meeting with Saudi monarch during which they exchanged views on bilateral, regional, and international matters. King Fahd appreciated the efforts being made by Pakistan for the promotion of peace and stability in the region. The Saudi monarch hosted a luncheon in honor of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq which was attended, among others, by the Crown Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; the foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; and the governor of Riyadh, Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

On his way back home, the president stopped in Dubai and held a brief exchange of views with the ruler Shaykh Muhammad Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum. The Crown Prince Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid held a dinner in honor of the president. The president also made a brief stopover at Abu Dhabi.

Receives Omani Deputy Prime Minister

BK260358 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The Omani deputy prime minister, Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id, called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday and exchanged views with him on matters of mutual interest.

Baluchi Chief's Son Says Assassination Political

GF231953 Karachi DAWN in English 17 Nov 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Karachi, Nov 16: Mr Hameed, son of the late Sardar Mir Mauladad, has clarified that his father was killed because he was organising the tribes of Iranian Baluchistan who were against the system of government introduced by Ayatollah Khamene'i after revolution.

Talking to newsmen at his residence in Gulshan-i-Iqbal on Saturday night, Mr Hameed said the chief of Mubaraki tribe, Eesa Khan Mubaraki, had also joined this alliance of tribes, although an old enmity between Jatgal (his own tribe) and Mubaraki tribes existed.

Mr Hameed also clarified that the mother of Amanullah Mubaraki was a second cousin of Sardar Mauladad. He denied an earlier report that Amanullah was the son-in-law of Sardar Mauladad.

He disclosed that Amanullah was opposed to the alliance of Baluchi tribes against the new government in Iran and most probably that was why Amanullah had reportedly killed Sardar Mauladad.

Mr Hameed said his father had migrated to Pakistan because he felt insecure in Iran. He used to visit Iran very frequently and his friends from that country also visited him very often. However, he said his father was not planning to return to his homeland permanently.

Haji Karim Bukhsh Saeedi, an uncle of Sardar Mauladad who was also present on the occasion, told the newsmen that in fact he, and not Sardar Mauladad, was a member of Iranian Parliament during the shah's time.

Haji Karim Bukhsh, who was accompanied by a bodyguard armed with a Kalashnikov, read out his written statement in which he replied to what he called four misgivings about him printed in a section of the press. He denied that he had ever paid any money to Amanullah, one of the four killed in an encounter with police on Tuesday in North Nazimabad. Secondly, he denied having knowledge of any letter in his name by Amanullah, demanding money for "Baluchistan Scheme," and said he had never promised to give money for this. He said he knew that Amanullah had collected a lot of money by threatening innocent people in the Gulf. Thirdly, Haji Karim Bukhsh admitted that he and his relatives had been helping the Pakistani police against the "murderers and tyrants." He praised the Karachi police and said Pakistani nation could be proud of their policemen. Fourthly, he said a senior police officer had wrongly stated that he (Haji Karim Bukhsh) was the source of the information that Azam, brother of Rasool Bukhsh killed in Tuesday's encounter, was heading towards Karachi. "Perhaps the police officer wanted to warn the dacoit [bandit] against the danger awaiting him in Karachi," he remarked.

Amanullah Barakzai, a first cousin of Sardar Mauladad, also read out a written statement, in Persian, which was translated into Urdu by Mr Hameed, son of Sardar Mauladad. Mr Barakzai told about Musa Khan, an elder brother of Amanullah, who he said had been an agent of Savak, secret police of the shah of Iran. He cited various instances which proved that Musa Khan had been working as a double agent, while he was helping an organisation, "Tehrik-e Baluchistan" (Freedom of Baluchistan), formed by various Iranian Baluch bodies during the shah's time, which was functioning in Iraq. He disclosed that Amanullah had also been an agent of Savak because of which he was still wanted by the Iranian Government.

DAWN Hails Expansion of Trade With India

GF241300 Karachi DAWN in English 20 Nov 85 p 5

[Editorial: "Indo-Pakistan Trade Prospects"]

[Excerpts] The Federal Finance and Planning Minister, Dr Mahbubul Haq, on his return from a three-day visit to New Delhi, said that he expected a breakthrough in the economic relations between Pakistan and India. In this connection, he listed four specific possibilities which came up for discussion with Indian officials. These are: increasing trade in the public sector by two to three times within a year or so; associating private sector for bilateral trade where a number of items will be identified by officials of the two countries next month; to have at least one joint industrial venture in each country by pooling of efforts, equity support and technical know-how; and participation of Indian investors in the Export Processing Zone in Karachi and similar participation from this side in the Indian Free Zone. Among

these four possibilities the last one should pose the least difficulty since such ventures should normally be expected to be kept out of the grey area of historical emotions and the pulls of unresolved conflicts.

Few would deny the advantages of establishing healthy trade relations between Pakistan and India. From Pakistan's point of view, India offers a very big market for quite a few of its products. Even a small share of this market would bring considerable benefit to its industry and generally to its economy. From the Indian point of view, the gap that exists between the levels of industrialisation of the two countries would provide it with the opportunity to market a number of its products which Pakistan now imports from far-off lands at a very high cost. There is, indeed, good economic reason for the two countries to seriously investigate the scope as well as the specific ways of improving their bilateral trade relations. Good trade relations between them are also likely to improve the climate for tackling some of the political and other issues that continue to strain their ties. Normal economic and trade exchanges between them may also provide an impetus to the development of South Asian regional cooperation on a sound footing.

Paper Hails 'Excellent Relations' With Turkey

GF231720 Karachi DAWN in English 18 Nov 85 p 11

[Editorial: "Pakistan-Turkey Cooperation"]

[Text] Turkish President Kenan Evren's three-day state visit to Pakistan ended with a joint statement, issued simultaneously from Pakistan and Turkey, which bears testimony to the excellent relations between the two countries. The visit itself was characterised by cordial exchanges between the Turkish president and Pakistani leaders which provided further proof of the complete understanding on most world and regional issues of interest to the two countries. The statement noted that while the two presidents were satisfied at the manner in which bilateral relations were developing, they underlined the need for further strengthening and expanding cooperation. On Afghanistan the two sides agreed on the need for a negotiated political settlement, outlining conditions which are similar to Pakistan's own stand on the matter. On Cyprus Pakistan supported Turkey's stand that the best way to a solution is direct talks between representatives of the Greek and Turkish communities there. The question of repression of Turks in Bulgaria was also discussed, and Pakistan hoped that an early solution would be found through negotiations between Bulgaria and Turkey. On Pakistan-India relations, the Turkish president supported the efforts being made by this country to normalise ties with its neighbor. The Iraq-Iran war came in for discussion and the two countries, while expressing the hope that a solution would be found through peaceful means, supported the efforts being made by the Islamic Peace Committee. On the Middle East the two leaders reiterated their earlier well- defined stand, supporting the restitution of the rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO.

The economic side of the relationship also came up for discussion, and an accord on avoidance of double taxation was concluded. Economic relations are, of course, a matter for some concern. This is because, despite close bilateral ties, trade and other economic cooperation has remained at a very low level. Some joint ventures were undertaken within the framework of the RCD, [Regional Cooperation for Development] since renamed ECO, [Economic Cooperation Organization] but these were nowhere near what had been envisaged, nor do they reflect the possibilities that exist in this area. Trade has fluctuated greatly over the years, but, overall, it has remained at a disappointingly low level: Pakistan's exports in the last fiscal year came to only rupees 115 million. The composition of trade between the two countries, too, has remained more or less static.

Attempts at diversification do not appear to have borne results, and although we import a fairly wide range of goods from Turkey, the quantities are rather small. What is puzzling is that both sides agree that there should be much more in the way of economic exchanges between the two. Last month, for instance, President Ziaul Haq and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal discussed the issue of economic cooperation while in New York, and said that much more is possible than has been achieved so far. In the area of joint ventures, too, similar feelings have been expressed and the visiting Turkish minister for trade and industry said last month that he had discussed half a dozen areas where joint ventures are possible. The accord on avoidance of double taxation, which has just been concluded, could possibly provide an impetus to greater economic ties between the two countries. It is to be hoped that all possible steps will be taken to ensure that the expectations of the two presidents about a higher level of economic cooperation materialise for the benefit of both countries.

SRI LANKA

Sinhalese Militant Group Linked With Marxist Tamils

HK250852 Hong Kong AFP in English 0808 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Colombo, Nov 25 (AFP) — At least 10 members of a new militant Sinhalese group are expected to be charged with plans to attack key installations in the south in a linkup with Tamil separatists, reliable sources said today.

Thirty-five suspected members of a splinter group of the extreme left-wing Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (People's Liberation Front-JVP) are under detention after a recent crackdown by the National Intelligence Bureau, the sources said.

Investigating officers have not yet decided how many suspects are to be charged under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, but the number is expected to run into double figures, the sources said.

The detainees reportedly belong to a southern group calling itself the JVP-NP, a new front linked wit the Marxist People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOT), one of the five major militant Tamil groups fighting for a Tamil state in the north and east, the sources said.

Intelligence sources confirmed the existence of JVP-NP and said police had established links between it and the PLOT. The sources said 35 suspects were being held for questioning but declined to give details.

The sources said the linkup gave a new twist to Sri Lanka's ethnic problem. The island has 2.5 million Tamils.

Police found that the two groups were setting up sabotage squads in the south of the country to attack key installations and places in Colombo and elsewhere, reliable sources said.

The Sinhalese group was setting up what the sources called three-man "city squads" or sabotage cells.

Police believe it may have been behind the sabotage of several electricity pylons in the Hambantota area in the deep south last week was the work of the JVP-NP, the sources said. [sentence as received]

The Sinhala group has already been trained in sabotage work but was to undergo further training with the PLOT, intelligence sources said, declining to disclose the training location.

PLOT leader Uma Maheswaran, who is based in southern India, has said in media interviews that some of his cadres are trained by the Marxist-led Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Among those held by police for questioning during several months of investigations are Jayatissa Silva and Indika Gunawardene, former Politburo members of the pro-Moscow Communist Party.

PLOT is the only Marxist group among major Tamil separatist organisations, observers said.

While Tamil groups including the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front have frequently clashed with security forces, the PLOT strategy is to build up a mass socialist front for political change, observers said.

PLOT seems more agreeable to plans for greater autonomy in the Tamil areas as it hopes to replace the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) as the major Tamil political party and thereby win political power, observers said.

Links with ideologically compatible Sinhala groups fit in with PLOT's tactical strategy, they said.

Political analysts here said that while the government would be able to cope with Tamil militancy confined to the north and east, a link between left-wing movements in the north and south would not augur well for political stability.

Delhi Reports 6 Soldiers Killed by Tamil Landmines

BK240316 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] In Sri Lanka, six soldiers are reported killed and seven injured when a landmine planted by Tamil militants exploded at Mullaittivu in the northern province yesterday. According to security officials in Colombo, hours earlier two policemen were injured in another landmine explosion in eastern Batticaloa District.

At Dhanushkodi, about 25 km from Rameswaram, six bodies, believed to be of Sri Lankan Tamils, were found washed ahore. Reports say the bodies are presumed to be of passengers of a boat that left Talaimannar in Sri Lanka for Rameswaram on the eve of Diwali [Hindu festival].

Armed 'Terrorists' Hijack Ambulance, Vehicle

BK231313 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Four armed terrorists hijacked an ambulance that was rushing two gravely ill patients to hospital at (Walaiervor) in the Batticaloa District last Friday [22 November].

Security sources told LANKA PUWATH that the two patients were being taken to the Mandivu hospital when the incident took place. The sick were forced out of the vehicle along with the driver. Two of the terrorists had stayed with the driver and the patients while the other two had driven off in the ambulance. The ambulance was returned about 1/2 hour later.

Another terrorist hijacking was reported from Mullaittivu. At about 1145 last Friday a vehicle in which a relative of the civilian contractor to the Mullaittivu Army camp was traveling was hijacked by two armed terrorists. The driver of the vehicle and the passenger were released last night.

Small Plane Hijacked Over Persian Gulf 25 Nov

LD251619 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 25, IRNA — A small Cessna-type airplane of Asseman Airlines in Iran was hijacked by two yet unidentified hijackers over the Persian Gulf about 08.30 hours GMT Monday [25 November]

The aircraft was commandeered to Sharjah of the Persian Gulf but was not allowed to land there. The aircraft then landed in Dubayy and shortly left the Dubayy airport for an unknown destination.

UAE Returns Plane, Hijackers

LD261113 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The UAE Government has returned the hijacked Iranian passenger plane together with the hiackers.

According to this report, the UAE Government returned the hijacked plane together with its crew and hijackers in accordance with international regulations.

According to this report, Iranian Foreign Ministry officials thanked the UAE Government for following international regulations. They stressed that such actions will decrease the number of hijackings in the world.

Acting Minister's Message

LD261254 Tehran IRNA in English 1234 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov, 26, IRNA — Iran's Acting foreign minister, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, Tuesday sent a message to the defence minister of the United Arab emirates Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum and thanked Dubai for peacefully ending the hijacking of an Iranian plane.

A Small Iranian airplane of Asseman Airlines was hijacked over the Persian Gulf Monday and landed at Dubayy airport after a short stop at Sharjah airport.

Besharati said in his message that the decision by the UAE Government showed that there are still governments adopting a sound policy in connection with hijacking.

"Undoubtedly, your sincere efforts in this respect will strengthen mutual relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the friendly Government of the United Arab emirates", Besharati stressed in his message.

He expressed regret that in today's world there are governments which indulge in hijacking in the name of defending human rights. On the other hand, he said, we witness cases in which some (governments) show so much weakness that the event (hijacking) results in the massacre of tens of innocent people.

The UAE Tuesday handed over to Iranian authorities, the plane and its two hijackers.

Panamanian Ship Stopped, Directed to Port 25 Nov

LD261220 Tehran IRNA in English 1205 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 26, IRNA — The Iranian naval forces stopped a suspected Panamanian ship in east of the Strait of Hormuz, Oman Sea [as received], Monday morning. *Arthur* was directed to a southern Iranian port for inspection, military sources said here Tuesday.

The ship, destined for Kuwait, has a crew of 24 South Koreans and as soon as it is proved that the ship's cargo is not for the Iraqi Government, it will be released, the sources added.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has warned it will not allow ships carrying goods which might beef up Iraq's military capability, to pass through the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea.

Musavi Inaugurates Gamma Facility, Speaks to Press

LD251051 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] The gamma radiation center of Iran's Atomic Energy Oganization was commissioned this afternoon by Prime Minister Musavi. With the commissioning of the center, for the first time in Iran, medical equipment will be used after being sterilized using the gamma method. According to this report, disposable medical equipment, such as syringes, cotton wool, and blood bags, could be re-used after being sterilized using the gamma method.

The project which was implemented for the first time in Iran with the cooperation of Iran's Atomic Energy Organization, the United Nations, (?the development plan), and the IAEA, has reached its operational stage after 2 and 1/2 years.

Before commissioning the center, Mr Musavi inspected the Five MW reactor of the research center of the Atomic Energy Organization, spectrography, and laser laboratories and the semi-industrial fuel plant of the Atomic Energy Organization.

After the ceremonies, in an interview with our correspondent to which we draw your attention, the prime minister described the visit,

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime minister, you have inspected the various nuclear research centers of Iran's Atomic Energy Organization. Can you tell us what effect progress in such industries will have on the country's economic independence?

[Musavi] In the name of God the compassionate the merciful. I think that the most important thing that we see here is the reliance of our committed experts on their own innovation, and their outlook on the country's independence and the freedom that we have gained. What we see here shows that our country's able brains can tackle the most complicated problems; not only in research, but as far as effective performance in the service of the Islamic Republic. For example, this complex that we have come to see with our brother Dr (?Sohrabpur) shows that accurate research work is carried out on gamma radiation and is quickly

placed at the disposal of the country's economy and the war front. I had the chance to inspect two or three sections; they show very good innovations, some of which can be published and some cannot be because the research carried out here is in the service of the lofty aims of the Islamic Revolution. The only thing I can say here is that the government's policy toward these good deeds should involve ungrudging support, so that by propagating such deeds all over the country, we could take effective steps toward true independence. [end recording]

Further Reportage on Visit of Bulgarian Minister

Meeting With Musavi

LD251413 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the Bulgarian minister of machine building, who is in Tehran, today met Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi. During the meeting, the Bulgarian minister of machine building briefed the prime minister about Bulgaria's industrial characteristics and about his government's desire to expand industrial relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Meeting With Commerce Minister

LD252237 Tehran IRNA in English 1640 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 25, IRNA — Bulgaria is ready to purchase automobiles, cotton and copper from Iran, said the Bulgarian minister of machine-building and electronics, Ognyan Doynov, in his meeting with the Iranian minister of commerce, Hasan Ja'fari, here Monday.

Doynov arrived here Sunday afternoon at the head of a 20-member bulgarian delegation.

The volume of annual trade between the two countries in recent years has reached 500 Million dollars. Bulgaria imports 1,250,000 tons of Iranian oil annually.

Bulgarian minister also met with Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi Monday. During their talks, Doynov informed Musavi about Bulgaria's interest in expanding industrial cooperation with the Islamic Republic.

Premier Musavi, said that outlooks for expansion of cooperation between Iran and Bulgaria are promising. He also briefed the Bulgarian official on Iran's industrial achievements in the recent years.

Doynov has invited Iranian minister of commerce to pay a visit to Bulgaria which invitation has been accepted by Ja'fari.

Velayati, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Confer

LD251345 Tehran IRNA in English 1055 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Tehran, Nov, 25, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati discussed expansion of political and economic relations with Hungary in a meeting with the visiting Hungarian deputy foreign minister, Gabor Nagy, here Monday morning.

Gabor, on an official visit to Iran, reiterated his country's support for the Islamic Republic of Iran and hailed efforts of the Iranian people in defending their independence.

He also announced willingness of his government for greater mutual cooperation in various fields.

Velayati, stressing exchange of visits between officials of the two countries announced Iran's readiness to further increase the existing bilateral cooperation.

Nagy started first round of official talks with Iranian Foreign Ministry officials Sunday. Bilateral relations and major international issues were discussed in the meeting. The Hungarian official later met and conferred with cultural and consular deputy of the Foreign Ministry, Javad Mansuri and discussed cultural ties between the two countries.

Rafiqdust, Jalali Attend Weapons Factory Opening

LD251312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] The first production line producing ammunition for Kalashnikov rifles, T-55 Tanks, and Rassam [as heard] combat weapons, was opened this morning in a ceremony attended by the ministers of defense and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC], military advisers of the president and the prime minister, clergymen in charge of the political-ideological bureaus, and a number of commanders of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the building of the organization for defense industries.

The Central News Unit reports that during the ceremony, Colonel Jalali, the defense minister, made a speech in which he referred to the self-sacrifices of Islam's combatants on the war fronts and to the need to support the fronts. He said: These facilities are being placed at the disposal of the combatants fighting infidels, and the military defense industries will in fact be supporting our combatants on the fronts. Later Rafiqdust, the IRGC minister, made a speech in which he referred to imperialist plots against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. He said: Every step toward self-sufficiency in defense will increase the hope of achieving political and economic independence in the country.

At the end of the ceremony, the defense minister was interviewed by our correspondent about the way in which the production line was made operational. We draw your attention to that.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Col Jalali, today we watched the inauguration of the first production line producing ammunition for Kalashnikovs, T-55 Tanks, and rassam weapons. Could you tell us how it came about, the importance of the production line, and the nature of the line?
[Jalali] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. You are aware that after the start of the imposed war, international arrogance devoted all its efforts to blockade our combatants, particularly with respect to arms so as to make it impossible for

us to obtain the arms we needed. Our task in the face of this evil trick by international arrogance was to make ourselves self-sufficient. As a result, our dedicated, expert, and committed brothers to the revolution implemented that decision. As you saw for yourself, today the production lines for Kalashnikov 100- and 35-mm shells have been designed by and produced by them, and they have proved that we can do it.

[Correspondent] Did we have these tanks ourselves?
[Jalali] The tanks have been captured from the enemy. We have them in considerable numbers in the army and the corps. God willing, they will be used against our enemies.

Naval Chief on Hormuz Blockade, Seized Tugboat

LD251932 Tehran IRNA in English 1912 GMT 25 Nov 85

["IRAN has Contingency Plans for Blockading Hormuz Strait" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, nov. 25, IRNA — In an interview published in the Monday issue of the Persian evening daily *ETTELA'AT*, Iran's navy commander M. Hoseyn Malekzadegan said that the Iranian Navy has several plans for blockading the Hormuz Strait which it would implement any time upon the order of the Supreme Defence Council.

Malekzadegan also said that tug boats with high-power telecommunication gadgets in the Persian Gulf are likely to be considered by Iran as "enemy" boats and hit by the Iranian Navy.

The navy commander said that on several occasions since the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war the Islamic Republic has specifically defined Iran's territorial waters in international Navy publications and advised ships against entering its proximity.

Malekzadegan added that Iran's warships are patroling an ideal location of the Persian Gulf ready to go on full alert for any eventual attack upon hostile ships.

Speaking about the Amsterdam tug boat seized by the Iranian Navy in the Persian Gulf earlier in November, Malekzadegan said that the tug boat aroused the suspicion of Iran's naval circles since it was equipped with highly sophisticated telecommunication gadgets with a range of 120 nautical miles which is out of the ordinary for tug boats.

Malekzadegan noted that if the crewmen of the seized vessel are proved to have been spying on Iran, they would be turned over to the Iranian Foreign Ministry for subsequent decision.

The Iranian Navy commander also said that insofar as Iran is concerned the war zone extends from 12 miles south of the "cable-back" in the Persian gulf to 12 miles south of the Farsi Island. He said any ship entering the area can be a potential target for Iranian Navy and the responsibility for so doing would remain with that ship.

Malekzadegan also stated that any vessel trying to use the ports of littoral states of the Persian Gulf for taking cargo to Iraq would be led northward of the Persian Gulf and into the permitted areas by Iran.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,300

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[Text] Tehran, Nov. 25, IRNA — Iranian Muslim combatants in their limited offensive in Maymak region in the western fronts Sunday [24 November], killed or wounded more than 40 Iraqi soldiers and destroyed 15 bunkers of the enemy, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here Monday.

In its Communique Number 2300, the Command said that one munitions depot of the enemy was set ablaze and a number of Iraqi weapons and communication sets were seized by the Iranian combatants who returned to their bases later on.

Elsewhere in these fronts, the artillery fire of Islamic forces killed or wounded at least seven Iraqi soldiers and destroyed several bunkers of the enemy over the past 24 hours, reported the Joint Staff.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique said, Iranian fighters shelled Iraqi positions Sunday, killing or wounding a number of the Iraqi Ba'thists and destroying an artillery piece, one vehicle and several bunkers of the enemy.

The Iraqi troops incurred casualties and losses in exchange of artillery fire with Iranian forces in the southern fronts over the past 24 hours.

During the past 24 hours, all enemy operations including their vehicle movements around Naft-e shahr, Tavusi, Chazzabah, Fakkeh, as well as reconnaissance flights of Iraqi planes throughout the fronts were completely checked by Iranian Muslim forces on Sunday, the communique said.

The city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province was sporadically hit by the enemy artillery fire over the past 24 hours causing no losses, the communique concluded.